

WINTER COURSES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS 1926

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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EIGHT WEEKS
OF
PROFITABLE STUDY
AT
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
LaFayette, Ind.
Jan. 18—Mar. 12

**PURDUE OFFERS YOU
FIVE EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE
YOURSELF IN AGRICULTURE**

1. The **GENERAL FARMING** eight weeks' course prepares students to operate successfully and profitably farms for themselves and prepares them to become farm managers and superintendents of large estates.
2. The **LIVESTOCK FARMING** eight weeks' course is planned for those students who expect to operate or manage farms where the chief source of income is from live stock.
3. **DAIRY PRODUCTION** eight weeks' course is designed for students who are interested in dairy cattle, official testing, and for students who wish to become managers or owners of farms where dairy cattle is the principal kind of live stock.
4. The **DAIRY MANUFACTURING** eight weeks' course is outlined for students who wish to become butter makers, ice cream makers, or market milk plant operators, dairy plant managers, or superintendents. Many men who are employed in dairy plants of the State take this course to become better qualified for their work.
5. The **HOME ECONOMICS** eight weeks' course has been organized for home makers who have not had the advantage of instruction but who are anxious to have training of a nature that will assist them in housekeeping and home making.

COURSES BEGIN JANUARY 18 AND END MARCH 12, 1926

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GENERAL FARMING

Fifty years ago there was very little opportunity for men on the farms of Indiana to become informed about the science of farming. Our Experiment Station and Agricultural College had not been established. There were practically no books or bulletins dealing with agricultural subjects. The fact had not even been thought of that clover could gather nitrogen out of the air and thereby contribute to the maintenance of soil fertility. Farm tractors had not been invented. The methods now used in the control of insect pests and plant diseases had not been discovered.

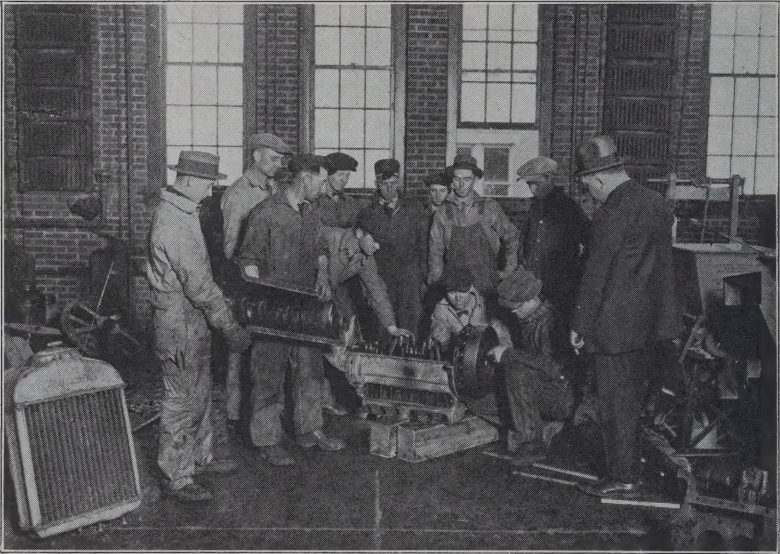
Compare this situation with our present condition. Purdue University today affords an opportunity for everyone interested in general farming to become accurately informed in all matters pertaining to the drainage, tillage, and fertilization of soils; the production and marketing of crops from the farm, orchard and garden; how to organize and manage the farm business; the operation and care of farm machinery, including tractors; planning and estimating farm buildings; feeding and care of the dairy cow; management of poultry under farm conditions; cause and prevention of livestock diseases; insect pests of farm crops and domestic animals and their control.



Learning how to determine the commercial grade of grain. Actual car samples are used and work is done in a fully equipped grain laboratory.

Students who successfully complete the course in general farming during the special eight weeks' winter course are prepared to operate successfully and profitably farms for themselves or to become farm managers and superintendents of large estates.

In the course in general farming the accompanying subjects are given. Each student is required to select nine subjects from the ten lines of study offered, having the privilege of electing any three of the starred subjects.



A knowledge of gasoline motors is essential to the modern farmer. The latest types of engines are available for the use of the Winter Course Students.

GENERAL FARMING SUBJECTS

Farm Crops.—How to grow common farm crops of Indiana.

Soil Management.—The preparation of the seed bed. The use of fertilizers, legumes, and stable manure to maintain fertility.

Farm Mechanics.—Rope splicing, gasoline engine manipulation, testing water systems and hydraulic ram, and concrete mixing.

***Horticulture.**—The care of the farm orchard and farm fruit garden, including varieties, culture, pruning, spraying and storage.

***Dairying.**—Building up the herd, selecting the sire, feeding, management, cow testing, calf raising, and sanitary milk production.

***Diseases of Livestock.**—Treatment of hog cholera, contagious abortion and other common livestock diseases.

***Poultry.**—Practical problems of the farm flock, including breeding, housing, incubation, brooding, diseases, and marketing.

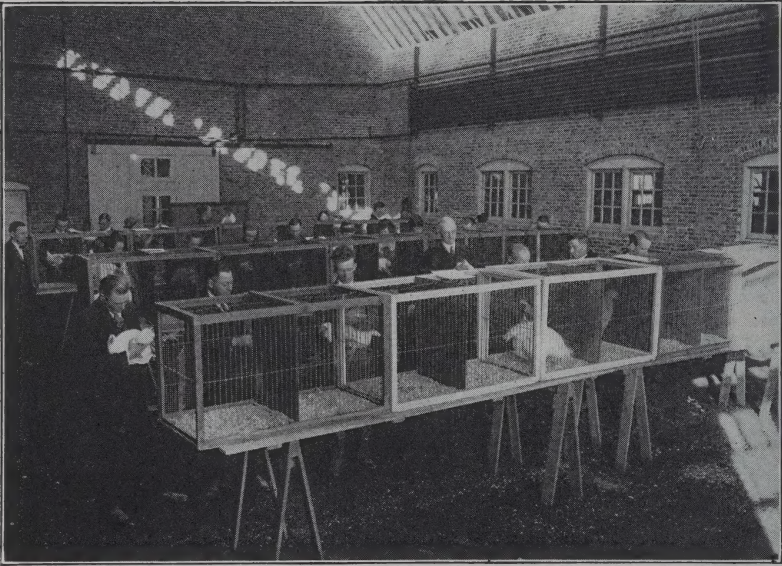
Insect Control.—How to recognize and prevent losses from San Jose scale, peach borer, cucumber beetles, potato insects, chinch bug, Hessian fly, European corn borer and animal parasites, including poultry lice and mites.

Farm Organization and Records.—Why some farms pay better than others. Kind of farm records. How to organize the farm and keep farm records.

Marketing Farm Products.—Steps from producer to consumer. How to sell farm products by co-operative methods. Production and marketing as factors influencing profit.



In order to control insects it is necessary to know their habits, and this is best learned by studying the insects commonly found on Indiana farms.



Students who take this work are given demonstrations on how to select for maximum success with the flock. Birds with records ranging from 100 eggs to more than 250 eggs per year and exhibition birds from the best breeders in the United States are available for class work.



A knowledge of the different kinds of sprays and how and when to apply them is necessary for the proper care of the farm orchard.

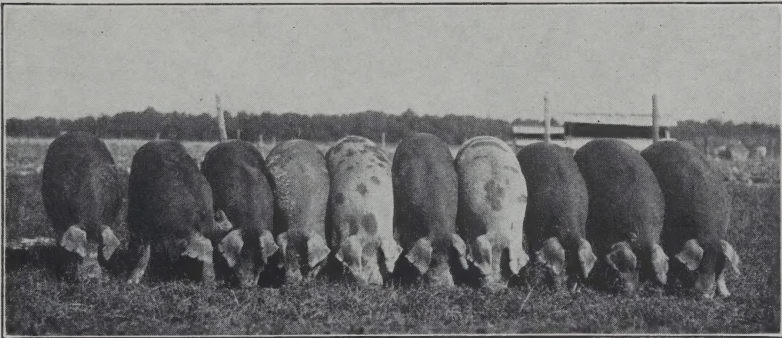
LIVESTOCK FARMING

The well organized and properly managed livestock farm is the most profitable farm for Indiana. Livestock furnishes, not only a market for most of the crops and roughages grown, but usually returns a liberal profit above the price of the crops. During the past twenty years corn when sold through hogs, has returned approximately 17 per cent more than the market price of corn in Chicago. In addition to this a large proportion of the fertilizing value of the crops fed may be returned to the soil in the form of manure.

Many young farmers of Indiana are not satisfied with their returns, either from total crops produced or from livestock sold. Many of these men could increase the profits of their farm by selecting better stock to breed or feed, some by the use of more efficient rations, some by the correct care and management of their herds and flocks and others by better marketing practices.

This plan of study is arranged for the young man who cannot spend four years in college, but who wants to learn how to increase the profits of his farm operations by a more efficient use of livestock.

The work is of a most practical character, not only in the class room but many hours each week are spent in the judging arena, in the barns, in the feed lots and in the paddocks. These courses include the planning of the farming operations so as to have a proper balance of crops grown and livestock produced; the utilization of roughages and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil; selection, breeding, feeding and care of breeding hogs, horses, sheep and beef cattle and the buying, feeding and selling of marketing hogs, lambs and steers; causes and prevention of livestock diseases; planning and estimating cost of farm buildings.



The hogs in the above picture were raised by a Winter Course student. This litter was one of the first in Indiana to reach one ton in six months in the "Hoosier Ton Litter Club."



Purdue has four breeds of sheep kept primarily for instructional use. This is the 1924 crop of Hampshire lambs which won a medal in the "Hoosier Gold Medal Sheep Club."

LIVESTOCK FARMING SUBJECTS

Swine.—The essential features in the selection, feeding and management of the breeding herd, the development of young stock and the fattening of market pigs.

Horses.—The selection, feeding and care of brood mares, the development of young stock and the feeding and management of work horses.

Sheep.—Details in the management of a farm flock necessary for success. The fattening of market lambs.

Beef Cattle.—Judging, management, feeding and breeding of beef cattle.

Livestock Breeding.—Practical methods of improving farm livestock.

Livestock Marketing.—Methods of marketing and factors that influence the price of livestock on the market.

Pastures and Forage Crops.—The importance and culture of pastures and forage crops on the livestock farm.

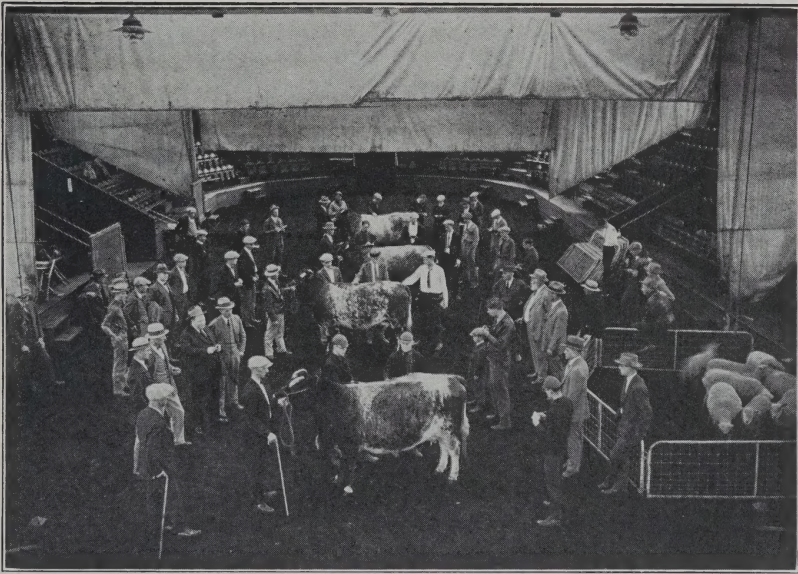
Disease Control.—Practical methods for the prevention and control of the common diseases of farm animals.

Farm Buildings.—Suitable materials for and the planning of farm buildings.

Organization of the Livestock Farm.—Factors of organization that make increased profits.



Practice in horse judging at Purdue furnishes opportunity for students to become acquainted with draft horse type best suited for breeding and work on Indiana farms.



Students taking the Livestock Farming Courses receive sufficient training in judging the various types and breeds of farm livestock that they are able to skillfully select breeding or fattening stock for their own pastures or feed lots.

Students taking this work come into personal contact with the management of the herds and flocks on the Purdue Farm, where many champions have been produced; see the results of experimental work where different rations are being tested for the profitable production of beef, pork and mutton; and become personally acquainted with the men who have these different lines of work in charge.



A. T. Staser, winner of livestock judging contest, 1925.

One of the most valuable features of the Animal Husbandry Winter Course work is livestock judging. Great interest is centered in the contest near the close of the work. Last year Alvin T. Staser, Princeton, Indiana, won first which entitled him to receive a medal and the cup in the picture. Will you get them this time?

DAIRY PRODUCTION

There has been much interest in dairying during the last few years and the demand for trained men in dairying has been greater than the number of trained men available for such positions. The Dairy Department receives many inquiries for cow-testers, official testers, herdsman and dairy farm managers. The Dairy Production course is designed to give the necessary training which will assist in qualifying young men for the above positions. Balanced rations for dairy cattle, common diseases of dairy cattle and the kind of crops suitable for a dairy farm are other subjects which the students who register for this course receive. A study of dairy farm organization and marketing of dairy farm products will be given in this course. The lectures in dairying will be supplemented by practical work with the University dairy herd which consists of approximately one hundred head of pure-bred cattle representing four dairy breeds: Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey and Ayrshire.



Certain characteristics of conformation are indicative of milk production. Selective breeding, improved methods of management and intelligent feeding are the underlying factors influencing the development of a profitable herd. Learn the principles of the development and management of a dairy herd by attending the Dairy Production Short Course. Students studying conformation.

DAIRY PRODUCTION SUBJECTS

Farm Dairying.—Building up the herd, selecting the sire, feeding, management, cow-testing and calf raising.

Feeding Dairy Cattle.—The calculation of balanced rations for growing and mature dairy animals.

Diseases of Dairy Cattle.—The cause of and remedy for the common diseases of dairy cattle.

Forage Crops.—Corn, silage, alfalfa and clover for dairy cattle.

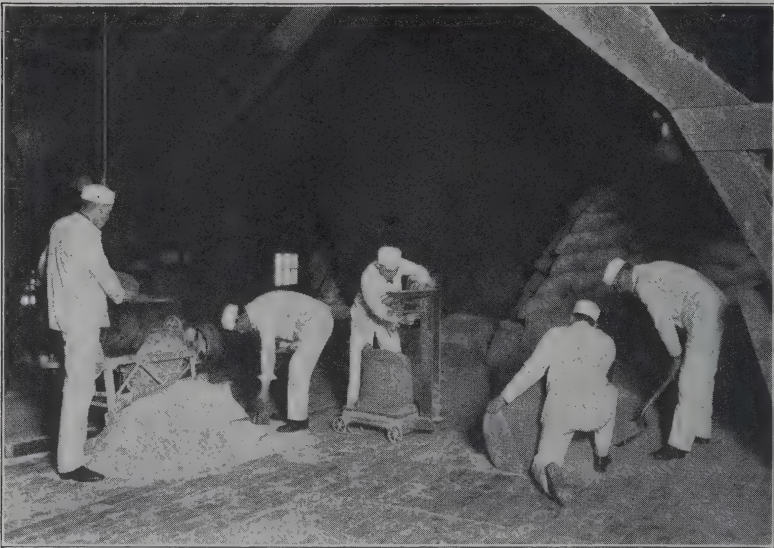
Testing Milk and Its Products.—The determination of the butterfat content of milk, cream, buttermilk, skim-milk and whey by the Babcock Test.

Dairy Farm Organization.—Systems of farm organization for the dairy farmer.

Marketing Dairy Products.—Co-operative and other marketing methods adapted to the marketing of dairy products.

Dairy Bacteriology.—The types and activities of both harmful and beneficial micro-organisms found in milk and milk products.

Farm Machinery.—The construction, operation, and repair of farm machinery.



Improved methods of feeding, including the feeding of concentrates and roughages according to live-weight and milk production, involve the proper mixing of feeds on the dairy farm.

DAIRY MANUFACTURING

Well trained men in butter making, ice cream making and market milk are always in demand. This course in dairy manufacturing prepares men for such positions. The course is well adapted for young men who wish to become qualified to fill a position in a butter, ice cream or market milk plant, or for men who are now engaged in a dairy plant and wish to know more about the best methods used in creameries and dairy plants.

The course includes the manufacture of butter, ice cream and cheese; city milk plant operation; creamery machinery construction, operation and repair; refrigeration; factory management; and practical tests used in testing butter, cheese, ice cream, milk and cream.

The need for absolute cleanliness and temperature control in the dairy plant will be emphasized. A few lectures will be given on farm dairying to show the relation of the producer's problems to the manufacture of dairy products.



Butter judging enables the buttermaker to recognize butter defects. Where butter defects are known, the quality of the butter can be greatly improved by the control of the manufacturing process.



Students taking the dairy winter courses are taught how to test milk and cream for butterfat as well as the factors which may cause variation in the cream test.



Milk is our most perishable food, because it is an ideal medium for the growth of many forms of bacteria. A study of bacteriology points out forcibly the need for absolute cleanliness and temperature control. Every plant operator and dairy farmer should know the principles involved in the control of micro-organisms. These principles will be emphasized in the Dairy Short Course.

DAIRY MANUFACTURING SUBJECTS

Creamery Buttermaking and Factory Management.—Factors influencing the manufacture of high score butter. Plant operation and the purchasing of raw materials, equipment and supplies.

Ice Cream.—The classification, composition, standardization and manufacture of plain and fancy ice cream and ices.

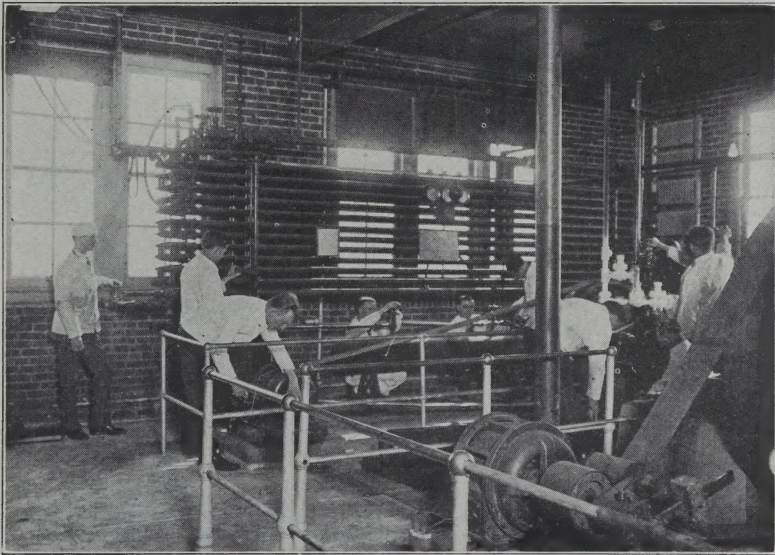
Market Milk and Cheese.—Factors influencing the sanitary production, handling, and distribution of milk. The classification of cheeses and the manufacture of cheddar cheese and cottage cheese.

Creamery Mechanics.—The construction, operation, and repair of creamery machinery.

Testing Milk and Milk Products.—The determination of the butterfat content of milk, cream, buttermilk, skim-milk, and whey by the Babcock Test.

Dairy Bacteriology.—The types and activities of both harmful and beneficial micro-organisms found in milk and milk products.

Farm Dairying.—Building up the herd, selecting the sire, feeding, management, cow-testing, calf raising, and sanitary milk production.



Dairy operators with a practical knowledge of the operation of a mechanical refrigeration system and cooling equipment, are in demand.

HOME ECONOMICS

The eight weeks' course in Home Economics is arranged for home-makers interested in studying scientific or new methods in housekeeping and for young women who expect to establish new homes but who have not had Home Economics courses in their public school or college training.

The courses offered will be taught by the regular staff of the Home Economics Department and the work will be of a practical nature, including both lecture and laboratory work.

No class will be conducted unless six students register for any one course.



Winter Course students in Home Economics have available well equipped laboratories for putting into actual practice that which is taught in the classroom. Students busy with a canning lesson in Foods Laboratory.

MATERIALS NEEDED WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT FROM HOME FOR CLASS WORK

One wool garment to be made over in dress making class; shears, thimble, tape line and other work basket equipment; two white aprons with bibs to use in the Foods Laboratory; three small hand towels; one wash dress to wear in the Foods Laboratory. No text books will be needed. Notebooks of a standard type are used and should be purchased in Lafayette. Textile

material of a designated type will be used in garment construction and must be furnished by the student when needed in classroom work.

HOME ECONOMICS SUBJECTS

The following courses will be offered in Home Economics:

Meal Planning and Serving.—Purchase, use and care of foods, and refreshments for special occasions and meal service.

Designing and Garment Making.—Construction of dresses, and other garments, remodeling and a discussion of the selection of clothing.

Home Nursing.—Care of the sick in the home, including demonstrations with sick room equipment.

Care and Management of Children.—Clothing, feeding and caring for the child of pre-school age.

Millinery.—Construction and renovation of hats and trimmings.

Art in the Home.—Principles of Color and Design as applied to clothing and to household furnishings and decoration.





ADMISSION AND EXPENSE

The requirements for entrance are that the applicant be at least eighteen years of age and have had a good common school education.

No entrance examination is required. Persons twenty years of age or more who have had practical experience on the farm will derive the greatest benefit from the work.

No tuition is charged to residents of Indiana. A fee of (\$10.00) is charged to cover actual cost of material supplied in the various laboratories. Non-residents of Indiana are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10.00 in addition to the other expenses.

The cost of the course should not exceed \$125.00, including room, board, books, and other incidental expenses. Rooms will cost \$2.50 per week and up; board in boarding houses, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Board can also be had at restaurants and cafeterias.

An appropriate certificate will be granted students completing any one of the plans of study.

For additional information send to Dean of the School of Agriculture, LaFayette, Indiana.

HOW TO ENROLL

Decide now to take advantage of this splendid opportunity for training. Fill out the blank below, detach, and mail to Dean J. H. Skinner, LaFayette, Ind. This will not obligate you in any way.

TEAR OFF HERE

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

1. Name
Address
2. Name of Father.....
Address
3. School Experience—Grades, High School, Normal, College
.....
.....
.....
4. Course Desired